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Girls Stripped In Venice

(By John Talbot)

Rome, Oct. 14.

Italians, bitter at the conditions of the peace treaty, are beginning to show personal animosity towards British troops stationed in their country.

Since the time, three and a half months ago, when a Royal Marine band from the British cruiser Superb was howled down by a crowd of young men at a concert in Venice, the atmosphere has grown steadily worse.

British troops who were stoned in anti-British demonstrations in Trieste met the same hostile treatment in Venice.

Civilians, and even in some cases police and Carabinieri, openly show their dislike of Allied personnel.

The old excitement, in full swing in June and July 1945, throughout Italy, of stripping girls seen in the company of Allied soldiers, has broken out again in Venice.

What began with a Carabinieri trying to interfere with a British soldier trying to "pick up" an Italian girl, became almost immediately a large scale incident ultimately involving some 150 British troops and more than three times that number of Italian civilians.

"Browned Off"

British troops stationed in Venice's dismal suburb of Mestre are "browned off" with their surroundings where opportunities of entertainment do not abound.

To be made the object of offensive behaviour in a country in which they do not want to live is to them adding insult to injury.

For the Italians in Venice it must be said that the proposal for the division of their fleet, for which they held Britain responsible, was a bitter blow to their pride. They consider, also, that their part as co-belligerents in the war has not been sufficiently noticed.—Reuter.

Horrible Mess In British Zone

Derby, Oct. 13.

Lord Beveridge, Liberal leader and author of Britain's cradle to the grave social security plan, declared yesterday that Democracy cannot be taught in Germany through "repression and prescription."

The Potsdam agreement, he complained in a speech prepared for a Liberal rally, nullified the Atlantic Charter and "we are going back in victory on what we said in war."

He said that conditions in the British zone of Germany were in a "horrible mess" and "it is costing us much in reputation for Democracy, tolerance, justice and honour."

"Severe suffering in Germany was inevitable after defeat," Lord Beveridge declared, "but we are doing many things not inevitable."

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FRENCH REFERENDUM New Constitution Approved

One-Third Did Not Vote

Paris, Oct. 14.

France yesterday more or less accepted the new Constitution backed by the three main parties—the Popular Republicans, the Socialists and the Communists. "More or less," because the figure for abstentions from the referendum was almost as high as those for or against the Constitution and almost as many as those voting against it.

With the figures for only one metropolitan department—Corsica—outstanding, the voting was: For: 9,200,467; Against: 7,790,676. Abstentions reached the remarkable total of 7,776,893. In the referendum last May, the Constitution then proposed was rejected by 10,488,059 votes to 9,327,073, with 5,490,205 abstentions.

Paris had one of the calmest election nights in history, and despite the clear weather some polling centres reported that only half as many people had voted as compared with last May.

Only outside a few newspaper offices, where the results were displayed, was there any liveliness. De Gaulle's were extremely vocal outside the offices of the Conservative newspaper "Figaro." Young supporters of the General kept up a rhythmic chant of "Thorez to the scaffold! De Gaulle into power!"

Some Arrests

Another group of some two dozen opponents to the new Constitution demonstrated noisily around 1.30 a.m. outside the offices of the Popular Republican newspaper "L'Aube," in the Place de l'Opera. They were arrested and spent the rest of the night in gaol.

Early editions of non-Government newspapers inter-

Asthma Black Market

Paris, Oct. 13.

The police today arrested Georges Duguet, a 43-year-old doctor of chemistry, after the discovery of an alleged "Black Market" in the French preparation for the treatment of asthma, which for the last five years has been almost unobtainable in Paris.

Dr. Duguet is head of the laboratories in Paris which are the main producers of the preparation.

The authorities state that the discovery that 3,000 phials of the drug had been smuggled into Belgium was made after joint investigations by the French police and American military police.

A number of arrests have been made in Brussels by the French and United States police.—Reuter.

DOING A "DIDO"

Paris, Oct. 14.

The British Government is sending the cruiser "Dido" to Le Havre to take M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, on the first stage from France to the United States for the meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on October 23. The cruiser will pick M. Molotov up at Le Havre tomorrow afternoon and take him to Southampton, whence he is due to sail in the "Queen Elizabeth" for New York on Wednesday.—Reuter.

preted the result as showing that the majority of Popular Republican voters abstained or followed De Gaulle by voting "No." The Communist, Socialist and other Left-Wing newspapers were enthusiastic. In distant Indo-China, in the province of Laos, copies of the proposed new basic laws for the Fourth Republic of France were dropped by parachute to outlying districts, because of transport difficulties.

"Moral Victory"

General De Gaulle's spokesman, Gaston Palewski, early this morning described the referendum result as "a moral victory for De Gaulle." De Gaulle had asked the people of France to reject the charter as failing to provide a workable form of Government. Ex-Premier Paul Reynaud called it "a considerable moral defeat for the three big parties and for the Government."—Reuter and Associated Press.

LISBON ENQUIRY

Lisbon, Oct. 13.

A senior Portuguese army officer has been appointed to direct an enquiry and to prepare charges against the officers implicated in last week's revolt in the 6th Cavalry Regiment at Oporto, directed against the Salazar Government.—Reuter.

Unrepentant

Nuremberg, Oct. 13.

Ribbentrop declared today that he was convinced that he did

FESTING'S SUCCESSOR

London, Oct. 13.

The War Office today announced the appointment, with effect from November, of Major-General G.W.E.J. Erskine, as General Officer Commanding Land Forces, Hong Kong, in succession to Major-General Festing.

General Erskine is at present Acting Chief of Staff of the Office of Deputy Military Governor of the Control Commission for Germany.

Other appointments announced include that of Brigadier W. H. Stratton to be Chief of Staff of the British Army of the Rhine.—Reuter.

NO HUNGER STRIKE IN DARTMOOR

Dartmoor, Oct. 14.

An official denial was made today of the report that a number of military prisoners serving terms of penal servitude at Dartmoor have gone on a hunger strike in an attempt to obtain a revision of their cases, as the paratroopers in Malaya did.

The report was that news of the War Office decision in the Malaya case spread among the 200 Servicemen in Dartmoor and a hunger strike movement was joined by 25 of them.

"The Times" stated that the men were said to be claiming that they were serving sentences for military offences similar to those alleged against the paratroopers and their cases should be reviewed in the same way.

A War Office spokesman said that information from the prison was that there was no foundation for the report. He pointed out that Dartmoor is not a military detention barracks and therefore comes under the jurisdiction of the Home Office.—Reuter.

Last Services In Condemned Cells

Nuremberg, Oct. 14.

The 18 Nazis convicted by the Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal, including the 11 condemned to death, were told officially yesterday that their appeals had been rejected by the Allied Control Council in Berlin.

Security officers said they had advised each man in turn and completed the grim task shortly after noon.

All of them took the news stoically, Colonel Richard McConnell, public relations officer, said. This probably was because all of them had heard the news of their fate from those who had wives, during the last visits in the past few days.

Frank, sentenced to death, Hess, sentenced to life imprisonment, and Doenitz, who will go to jail for 10 years, commented that they had made no request for clemency and that apparently their lawyers did so without their consent.

Prison chaplains conducted special services for the condemned Nazi war criminals in their cells yesterday, the last Sunday some of the Germans will spend on earth.

Prayers were read to the condemned men during most of the day by the Catholic chaplain, the Reverend Sixtus O'Connor, and a Lutheran clergyman, the Reverend H. F. Gerecke.

Rosenberg and Streicher, both condemned to hang, spurned the attentions of the clergyman, however, and preferred to read books.

Father O'Connor heard confessions from the Catholic prisoners, while the Reverend Gerecke left each Protestant a prayer in German, based on a verse of St. John.—Associated Press.

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Happy Scenes As "Otranto" Docks

(By Margaret Bradbury)

Just thirty days after leaving Tilbury docks, in London, the "Otranto" docked in Kowloon yesterday morning bringing 1,845 passengers—among them many of the anxiously expected wives and families of the Colony's officials and businessmen as well as a number of missionaries and Chinese repatriates with their families.

At 10.45 yesterday morning a large crowd of men had gathered at the closed entrance gate to the docks, waiting until the Customs and Revenue flag was lowered from the ship's mast and they were allowed to pass through the gates to the wharf where the "Otranto" had docked.

Alongside the ship members of an Indian pipe regiment played to the excited passengers who lined the three decks and waved and cheered as the familiar faces of their husbands, relatives and friends began to appear below them.

Police and shipping officials guarded the entry up to the gangplank and as the crowd began to surge toward it all passes and identities were checked.

On board the ship was a confused scene of happy and tearful greetings, and above it all rose the loud babel of children's voices, as they were reunited with their parents.

Everyone seemed agreed that the journey from England had been a comfortable and pleasant one. Stops were made at Naples, Port Said, Colombo and Singapore.

I was told that shortly after the "Otranto" left England an entertainment committee was set up by Mr. R. Rutherford, ex-prisoner at Shanshuipai camp during the occupation, who was returning from England after a twelve months visit. With the help of Miss June Moss, daughter of Mr. A. J. Moss, Director of Air Services, who was returning with her mother and brother Patrick, they organised dances, concerts, deck sports, parties and children's sports almost every day.

Death At Sea
Only one incident marred the enjoyment of the ship's passengers. Just as the "Otranto" was nearing Colombo a wireless message was received from the Dutch ship "Van Kinsbergen" on its way from Batavia to Aden asking for medical assistance. A member of its crew, Leading Seaman J. R. Berama, was transferred to the "Otranto" by motor launch and an appendicitis operation was carried out by the ship's surgeon but the seaman died while under the anaesthetic. He was buried the following morning at sea.

The "Otranto's" last trip to Hong Kong was made about three months ago when the ship brought several Hong Kong families from England. In a few days the "Otranto" will leave for Singapore and the United Kingdom.

Sydney's Greatest Traffic Jam
Sydney, Oct. 14.
As a result of a 24-hour tram and bus stoppage from midnight, Sydney today experienced one of the greatest motor traffic jams in its history as emergency transport tried to get the people to their work.

Thousands of overloaded cars caused a record congestion on the harbour bridge and at many other bottleneck points, but notwithstanding travel disabilities, retail and industrial firms report an almost 100 per cent attendance of employees, though many were late.

As motor transport was unable to handle all traffic, thousands plodded many miles wearily to work in a blistering hot wind.

The city is like a huge car park. Streets are lined on each side with trucks and cars awaiting their homeward journey to night.—Reuter.

Luton, Oct. 14.
A former naval rescue launch, the "Ivanston," which left Jersey on October 9 for England has not been heard of since. Captain S.J. Langley is the owner, pilot and navigator of the vessel, which was carrying 28 people who intended to emigrate to South Africa. Unable to obtain sufficient fuel to reach Gibraltar, the vessel was returning to Rochester.—Reuter.

WOMAN IN THE CHAIR

Bellefonte, Penn., Oct. 14.

Corrine Sykes, 22-year-old negro housemaid died in the electric chair early today for killing her employer with a butcher's knife. She was the second woman ever to be executed in the State of Pennsylvania.

She walked calmly to the chair from her cell, quietly watching the final preparations and listening to the Chaplain's prayers.—Reuter.

Punjab Police Chief Shot

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Robert Kyle Mauger, 43-year-old Superintendent of the Punjab (India) Police, due to return to India this weekend, was today found shot dead in the Exchange Hotel here.

The discovery was made by his wife. He had a head wound and a pistol was found by his side.

Mauger had been on leave for the past six months, recuperating from a nervous breakdown brought on by nine years of continuous service in India.

Mrs. Mauger stated that they were due to return to India in the liner "Georgic," which sailed from here for Bombay today, about the time the tragedy was discovered.

"We embarked on Saturday," she said, "but Mauger was dissatisfied with the personal travel arrangements. We cancelled our passage and returned to the hotel with our baggage, deciding to make fresh plans in the morning."

Mauger served in the Punjab Police for 24 years and was awarded the Indian Police Medal for distinguished service.—Reuter.

HYDE PARK MEETING

London, Oct. 13.

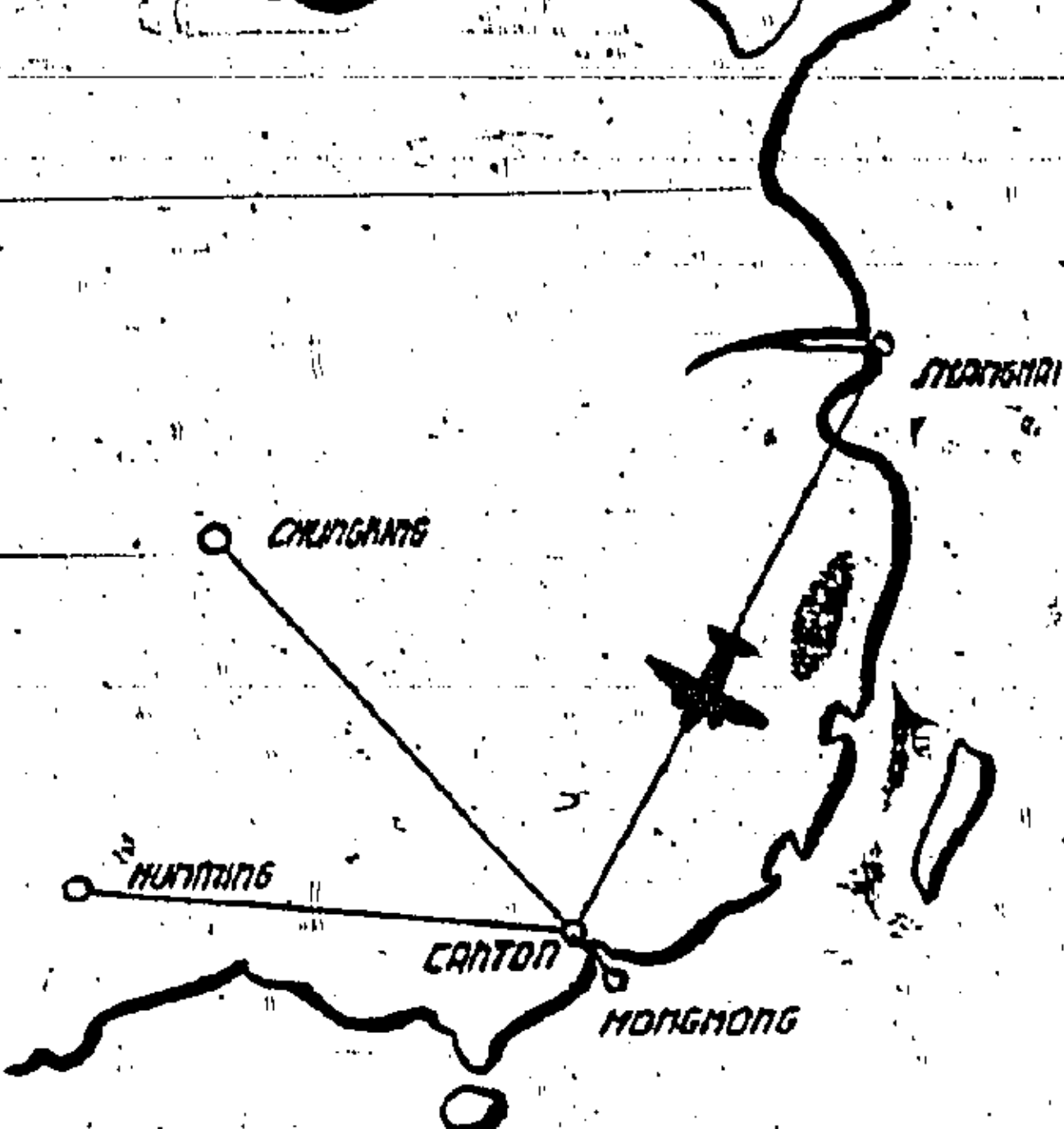
Catering trade workers who are striking for recognition of their trade demands demonstrated in Hyde Park today. It was stated both at the West End Hotel affected by the strikers and at the strikers' headquarters, that the situation was unchanged.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

General situation:—Pressure remains high over the land and comparatively low over the sea areas. A typhoon at 0600 hours (GMT) was centred about 100 miles south of Apoy, moving north-east at 10 to 15 knots and accelerating. It continues to lose intensity rapidly. A depression centred about 600 miles east of Saigon may intensify.

Today's forecast:—Variable winds, east direction predominating, later weather improving and becoming fair.

Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum: 78 deg. Minimum: 67.5 deg. Sunshine: Nil. Rainfall: 0.225 inches. Max. Rel. Humidity: 94 per cent.



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BIRTH

WALLER.—On Sept. 27, 1946, in London, England, to F.O. and Mrs. Raymond Arthur Waller, a daughter. Both well.

EMPIRE PREFERENCE

At the Conservative Party Conference in Blackpool, the subject of Imperial Preference in which many manufacturers in Hong Kong are vitally interested, received the attention which was to be expected. The immediate occasion for the discussion was the somewhat equivocal manner in which this question was treated in the trade proposals attached to the Washington Loan Agreement. There the proposition was set forth that members of the United Nations should "enter into arrangements for the substantial reduction of tariffs and for the elimination of tariff preferences, action for the elimination of tariff preferences being taken in conjunction with adequate measures for the substantial reduction of barriers to world trade."

As an initial step in the process of eliminating tariff preferences, it was recommended, inter alia, that all negotiated reductions in most-favoured-nation tariffs should operate automatically to reduce or eliminate margins of preference, and that margins of preference should in no case be increased or new ones introduced. On the most favourable interpretation these principles involve restrictions on the freedom of countries of the British Empire to fix preferences, and on the least favourable they appeared to envisage the elimination of preferences in return for the mere reduction, not the elimination, of tariff barriers by other countries. Some, though by no means full, reassurance was afforded by Mr. Attlee when he told the House of Commons that there were no commitments in advance of negotiations, and that there was no question of the unilateral surrender of preferences without adequate compensation.

This pledge cannot remove misgiving. Everyone agrees that trade barriers ought to be reduced but there is no suggestion that universal free trade is practicable at this stage in the world's economic development. So long as tariffs exist there is no reason why preferences should not exist. As Col. Stanley put it, there is no need to apologise for a system of Imperial Preferences. The international conference at which the trade proposals in question were to be discussed has been postponed and is not yet in sight. If and when it comes into being its proceedings will properly demand the vigilance of Britain's representatives, and those of the Empire too.

When Napoleon's abdication, young Anderson was paid off with the rest of the ship's company. Tramping from Portsmouth to London, he eked out a bare living as a copying clerk for a year. His letters home cost 1s. 6d. each, and to keep up the correspondence meant real sacrifices for both parents and son. This doubtless influenced him to strive for faster and cheaper mail services in after years.

When Napoleon escaped from Elba, Anderson joined the Navy again. Paid off after Waterloo, he came back to London and then his luck turned. His future father-in-law introduced him to a man named Wilcox, who was starting as a shipbroker and commission agent. He took Anderson into partnership and by 1822 the firm was doing well with sailing ships running to ports on the Iberian Peninsula.

Backing The Queen

Two years later, when the business was threatened by an insurrection in Portugal, Wilcox and Anderson decided to support the Portuguese Queen. They bought a schooner which had been stranded near Dover, fitted her out as a man-of-war and set her running to arms to Portugal. Anderson sailed on her first run. Later, travelling as Mr. Smith, he brought back two of the Queen's Ministers to negotiate a loan in London.

When the Carlist rising occurred in Spain, the partners supported the Queen there too. In 1835 their 300-ton steamer, Royal Tar landed the first contingent of British volunteers. These services led to trading privileges for the firm of Wilcox and Anderson, which are commemorated in the P. & O.'s diagonally quartered house flag: the top half is white and blue, and the second red and yellow, that being the colours of Portugal and Spain respectively.

Just before Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, Wilcox and Anderson were able to advertise sailings of their "new, powerful, large and splendidly fitted up Steam Ships, carrying mail from His Majesty's Post Office." The largest, Don Juan, was 395 tons and of 300 horsepower—a contrast to the mighty P. & O.'s today!

As soon as he got to Alexandria, Anderson set to work on improving conditions on the Overland Route. Specially built

A Little King In Hong Kong

We have heard such a lot lately about the Suez Canal being the life-line of the British Empire. Yet less than a century ago this vital waterway did not exist. It was only in 1869 that the Suez Canal was opened. Before then, travellers to India crossed Egypt by the ancient 250-mile overland route; and prior to 1840, disease and dirt, unstable food and undrinkable water, combined to make it a nightmare journey for Europeans.

It was not surprising that most people preferred the longer but more comfortable voyage by sailing ship round the Cape. But the Governor of India, Lord William Bentinck, was pressing for better communications with Britain, and in this country he was backed up by Parliament and Press. In 1840 the Peninsula Company—al-

By WILFRID WEBSTER

ready carrying mails regularly across the Bay of Biscay to Spain and Gibraltar in small, low-powered steamers—was given a contract for the Egyptian mails; and at the end of that year there was established under Royal Charter, the Peninsula and Oriental (P. & O.) Steam Navigation Company.

A Colourful Career

The Charter called for a regular service between Britain and India within two years, and soon after it had been granted a remarkable man went out to Alexandria to improve the arrangements for the overland part of the journey. His name was Arthur Anderson, and he rose from direct poverty to being head of the great P. & O. Line.

One of eight children born to the wife of a humble fisherman in the Shetlands, Anderson had to go to work at the age of eleven, curing, scrubbing and washing fish. At sixteen he joined the Navy and served off Spain in the Peninsula war. He was made Captain's Clerk, an appointment which gave him valuable training in ship's management.

After Napoleon's abdication, young Anderson was paid off with the rest of the ship's company. Tramping from Portsmouth to London, he eked out a bare living as a copying clerk for a year. His letters home cost 1s. 6d. each, and to keep up the correspondence meant real sacrifices for both parents and son. This doubtless influenced him to strive for faster and cheaper mail services in after years.

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steamers were constructed for the Nile and the Mahmoudieh Canal; a hotel was bought in Cairo for use by the company's passengers; and the desert journey was made more tolerable by the provision of reasonably clean rest houses.

Travellers were still dependent on the East India Company's steamers to take them on from Suez to India, but in September, 1842, the P. & O. Hindostan, the largest liner then built, sailed from Southampton to go on the Indian run. She carried 150 passengers, whose fare for the 91-day journey round the Cape averaged £40.

Before long the P. & O. service to India was in full swing. The passengers fared sumptuously, but in every age there are grumblers. An Australian squatter partook liberally of soup, fowl, turkey and ham, roasts, joint and preserved game, all with vegetables, followed by pastry, cheese and desert. This modest meal was washed down with wine, provided free by the company, and after it the passenger said: "Well, when I get ashore, I hope I shall get some food fit for an Englishman to eat!"

History Of A Word

A slang term still in current use is said to have originated on the P. & O.'s Indian run about this time. High officials were given the coolest cabins, and these were to port on the outward and to star-board on the homeward passage. The initials of "Port Outward; Star-board, Homeward" gave important persons the label "Tosh."

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 was a gala occasion. A procession of ships of all nations passed through, led by one with the French Empress Eugenie on board. The P. & O.'s Delta was there, but it was a black day for the company. Exclusive control of the Overland Route had been bringing big profits. Now the P. & O. faced not only a great decrease in these, but also unlimited competition in shipping services to the East.

Before the opening of the Canal the tariff for general cargo to Australia had been from £20 to £25. By 1875 the rate had dropped to £2. By then, too, the company's whole fleet had become obsolete and its entire service needed reorganising. Revenues fell, credits diminished, and angry shareholders kept calling for the removal of the directors. The line was in danger of sinking.

At this critical period outstanding service was rendered to the company by another Scot, Mr. later Sir Thomas Sutherland, who became managing director in 1872, and Chairman nine years later, continuing at the helm for thirty-four years. An Aberdonian, Sutherland joined as a junior clerk and was only 38 when appointed Managing Director.

For twelve years he had been the P. & O.'s Superintendent for China and Japan. "He is a little king in Hong Kong," a colleague wrote home: "Even the biggest Chinaman would lose face if he was not on a good footing with the P. & O. and out here that means with Sutherland."

Faced A Crisis

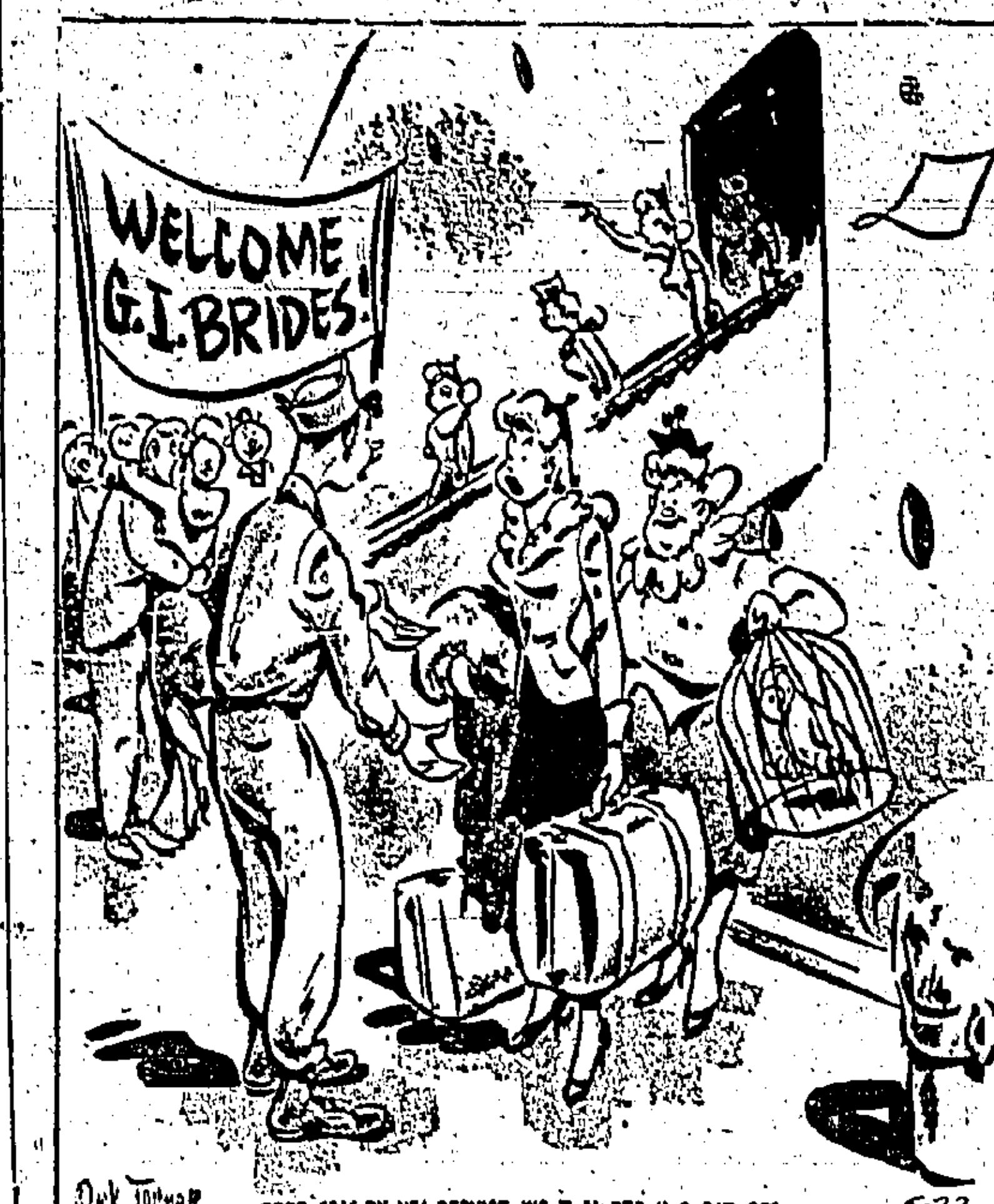
Not the least of Sutherland's troubles was the struggle between British shipping interests—of which the P. & O. was the largest—and the Suez Canal Company in its early years. The Canal Company's charges were prohibitive; and there were continuous delays in passing through ships, coupled with frequent accidents, the costs of which had to be paid by the shipping companies.

Things got so bad that "The Times" led a campaign pressing for another Canal to be made across the Middle East. But Sutherland saw de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, and satisfactory terms were arranged after prolonged negotiations. The P. & O. then went on from strength to strength and with it the Canal Company, whose shares more than doubled in value.

During his long service with the company, Sir Thomas Sutherland saw P. & O. ships employed in several wars. The need for them as troopships in the Crimean War compelled the suspension of the newly-opened mail service to Australia. For this war the Government took eleven of the company's ships, totalling nearly one-third of the fleet's total tonnage. In

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"But, honey, I only asked the War Department for YOU!"

A Memorial in the Making

ABBEY COMMANDO

Westminster Abbey, resting place of kings, warriors, poets, prelates and statesmen, is to house a memorial to the men who died in battles fought by Combined Operations in World War Two.

And it may be the last war memorial to be erected in the Abbey, for the grey walls and cloisters are almost filled with marble tablets commemorating

the passing of the great during the last thousand years. Optimists will say that this possible last memorial in the Abbey heralds the coming of the Millennium, a happy augury for UNO....

A sub-committee consisting of representatives of the Commandos, Airborne Forces and Special Air Service, and Submariners have commissioned Gilbert Ledward, RA, famous London sculptor, to set to work on the memorial. The Commandos Old Comrades' Association are paying about £1000 as the cost of their part of the memorial and the Airborne Forces' Security Fund is to launch an appeal for a similar amount. Representatives of a naval ex-Servicemen's association are attending to their side of the project.

Three Figures

Memorials to soldiers and sailors in the Abbey have varied considerably. Typical of the earlier memorial is one erected by "discontented parents" to an Army officer "who was killed by a cannon-ball while reconnoitring French lines at Ticonderogoe, North America, on 25th July 1759." It is a large square marble slab. The memorial to the men of Combined Operations will be more elaborate.

Chatting to Mr. Gilbert Ledward, I learned that the whole memorial will occupy a bay of the Abbey cloisters. There will be three bronze figures, a parachutist on the right, a commando in the centre and a submariner on the left, symbolising Combined Operations. The Commando will carry a tommy-gun and the completed memorial will be framed in an architectural setting harmonising with the walls of the cloisters. The three figures will be about five feet high and will rest on a corbel of limestone.

Brigadier P. Young, DSO, MC, a Vice-President of the Commandos Old Comrades' Association, was instructed to see (Continued on Page 6)

the Indian Mutiny reinforcements were sent from Cape Town and Mauritius by P. & O., and during the South African war 150,000 troops were carried in the company's ships.

Memorial To The Brave

In the 1914-1918 war some liners were speedily converted into armed merchant cruisers, and many others were used as troopships. Between them, the P. & O. and its associated company, the British India, lost thirty-eight ships. In the Australian War Museum at Canberra there is a fitting memorial to the bravery of P. & O. men in 1915—one of the Devonian's lifeboats, bullet-riddled and shell-torn, which survived the Gallipoli landing.

Early in the second world war fifty P. & O. men were killed and five taken prisoner when the company's Rawalpindi, converted to an armed merchant cruiser, went down to glory, her White Ensign still flying, after a hopeless battle with two enemy warships. Her sister ship, the Rajputana, was torpedoed in the North Atlantic

with the loss of forty lives.

Almost the whole of the P. & O. passenger fleet was assembled for the North African campaign in 1943. In the landings of troops which these ships carried from Britain, the Viceroy of India and the Cather were lost on November 11. The gallant old Markunda went down on November 14, and the Ettrick, specially built as a troopship just before the war, was sunk on the following day. Then, on December 14, the Strathallan, the largest P. & O. liner, was sent to the bottom

From War To Peace

Though the war is over, all the surviving P. & O. ships are still under Government control, and when the company does get them back it will be a long time before they can be fit for proper peacetime use. This must be particularly irksome for the P. & O., for the company was a pioneer in pleasure cruising. Even its first steamer, 200-ton William Pawsett, took passengers on health-seeking trips to Madeira.

NUERNBERG SECRETS REVEALED

Hunting Knife That Narrowly Missed Goering

Payroll Taken

Jerusalem, Oct. 13. Three masked Jewish gunmen carried out a \$3,000 robbery in the centre of Tel-Aviv this morning.

The money represented the payroll of a diamond polishing factory which the cashiers had just got from the bank. It is believed that the robbery was the work of the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which is always well informed on all movements and transactions of the diamond industry where many of its agents are workers.—Reuter.

NO VISAS NEEDED

London, Oct. 13. The British and French Foreign Officials today announced an agreement rendering visas mutually unnecessary in a step to encourage travel and ease of communications between Britain and France.

The British Foreign Office said approaches had been made to several other countries and discussions were proceeding.—Associated Press.

Dramatic Scenes In Cells

Nuernberg, Oct. 14.

Grand Admiral Doenitz, second and last Fuehrer of the Nazi Reich, can have had few illusions as to the verdict which awaited him.

On the night of May 10, following his cross-examination by Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, American guards discovered in his cell a rope made from knotted bootlaces. They had been smuggled in to him and it was clear that he meant to commit suicide.

This is only one of the numerous stories which Col. Burton C. Andrus, United States Cavalry, Governor of Nuernberg Prison since the trials began, can tell of his 14 months' guardianship of the major Nazi war criminals, first at Mondorf, in Luxembourg, and later in Nuernberg.

Col. Andrus has accomplished a task of supreme difficulty with an efficiency and tact which has made him one of the best-known and best-liked military figures at Nuernberg.

No human hand could possibly have prevented the suicides of Robert Ley, leader of the German Labour Front, and Dr. Goebbels, the former Nazi Minister of Health. It is to his and his men's credit that such incidents have not been repeated more often.

Hidden Poison

For example, Christine Schroeder, Hitler's former private secretary, who was brought into prison as a material witness, was discovered to have sewn into the hem of her garment, a tiny brass capsule containing a phial of cyanide like that with which Himmler committed suicide.

For which of her former leaders was the phial intended when men of the internal security guard found it on her?

The razor-sharp hunting knife which came whirling out of the dark from the prison roof and embedded itself in the wall a few inches from Goering, Keitel, and Jodl as they were being taken through an open passageway for interrogation in the prison. For whose heart was in that intended?

At that time there were 800 SS prisoners of war working on repairs to the courthouse, and the American guards were at such low strength, that the Colonel could allot only one guard to every 60 prisoners. The mystery was never solved.

Hess Tried Twice

None of the other defendants has actually tried suicide with the exception of Hess who attempted twice to hang himself while in British custody.

At one time, however, Ribbentrop's own confederates were so concerned about his depression and obvious tendency to self-destruction that Hans Frank, once Governor-General of Poland, voluntarily shared his cell to forestall any such attempt.

That there were no other attempts at suicide is probably due in large measure, if not

entirely, to the very careful measures taken by the American guards. These included the substitution of a transparent composition for glass in each of 1,619 windows.

Another prisoner who was constantly trying to build up a store of suicide instruments against the event of his being condemned was Keitel, from whose mattress guards drew jagged slivers of metal or sharp nails on four separate occasions.

Keitel's Fears

Labourers working on the repair of the court house and prison buildings had left them lying about. Keitel had picked them up and secreted them during his periods of daily exercise.

Ever since his cross-examination Keitel has known he would be condemned, and feared the Tribunal might be moved, by consideration of the sentences carried out against the German generals implicated in the "July 20" plot against Hitler's life, to sentence him to death by hanging.

He was prepared to take his life by any means, however primitive, rather than face this disgrace.

Many other "contraband" articles of this nature have been found by security guards in the prison or at the approaches to it. These include a file and hacksaw which was discovered sewn into the lid of a suitcase being carried into the prison by one of the witnesses called on behalf of Kaltenbrunner.

Arrogant Doenitz

Other extraordinary scenes have been enacted behind the forbidding walls of Col. Andrus's prison. Doenitz once refused, arrogantly, to eat in the same room as Streicher, and was told he had better realise he was subject to American military discipline and must do as he was told.

Kesselring, former Commander-in-Chief in Italy—in the words of his guards "the biggest cry-baby we ever met"—tried to ingratiate himself with the Allies. He bowed and thanked Col. Andrus "for granting him an interview" every time the Governor spoke to him, even if it were only to issue an order.

Most of the high German military leaders were difficult prisoners for Col. Andrus to cope with. Rundstedt complained he was not allowed to retain his rank badges. Von Manstein, Brauchitsch, Guderian

Yugoslavs Parade In Trieste

Trieste, Oct. 13.

About 5,000 Yugoslav sympathisers marched through Trieste today in a procession escorting the bodies of partisans—killed fighting German—who had been exhumed and were being taken to be re-buried.

There was no disturbance, but it was thought that the Allied Military Government might take action against the organisers of the procession, as permission was given for it to be held on condition that only families of the dead men took part.

A few minor scuffles between pro-Italian groups and pro-Yugoslav individuals took place today in Gorizia, an important town in Venezia Giulia province. Nationalist Italians there had expressed resentment at the refusal of the Allied Military Government to allow a demonstration in Gorizia this morning to celebrate the decision of the Peace Conference to adopt a frontier line leaving the town in Italy.

Colonel Corsini, pro-Italian leader in Gorizia, said today that if the demonstration had been allowed the anti-Tito Slovene Catholics, with whom Italian Nationalists have been in agreement for some months, would have taken part, carrying Yugoslav flags.

Some families of pro-Tito Slovenes have started moving out of Gorizia into the Yugoslav zone of Venezia Giulia, since the Paris decision awarding the town to Italy was announced.—Reuter.

and Kleist complained officially to the Tribunal that they were not being treated in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Others were as touchy as small children about being treated with due deference to their rank by fellow prisoners of junior rank.

Rundstedt "Lost"

A touch of light relief occurred when Rundstedt, due to be escorted back to England, was "lost" in the corridors of the court house. The guard was alarmed. Armed search parties were sent out. The paper subsided a few minutes later when the Field-Marshal was discovered calmly pacing in the sunshine in the courtyard in front of the courthouse under the completely uninterested eyes of some ten American guards.

None of them had recognised the German Field-Marshal's uniform. Apparently they thought him some eccentric officer of the Allied delegation.

Of all the military prisoners, Keitel has given the least trouble, if one excepts his suicidal tendencies, say his gaolers. He has met misfortune with stoical courage and once sat bolt upright three nights without sleep because he could not lie down on the bed without a soft pillow owing to a huge carbuncle on his neck.

It was not until the American guard reported the matter to officials that he admitted to a doctor the pain he had suffered.

Hess's Obsession

Enough has perhaps already been written of prisoners' follies and mannerisms, of Hess's refusal to see anybody in prison or eat anything—owing to an obsession the Allies were trying to poison him—until it was first tried out on a "human guinea-pig," usually Sauckel.

Incidentally the prison staff's private and unofficial view on Hess's attacks of stomach cramp, which occur so frequently and apparently agonisingly, is that he simulates, these, to escape the boredom of sitting in court listening to the proceedings.

Guards have given nick-names to many of the prisoners. Goering is known as "Fatstuff," the impulsive Raeder as "The Little Jap," Streicher and Ley, when he was alive, as "The Goldust Twins," because they looked so alike in abject misery.

All in the prison, however, agreed that the acquitted Schacht was the most difficult, worst-mannered, most arrogant prisoner. While acquitted, of complicity with Hitler's evil doctrines, he had his own private "master race" theory. He once told the prison psychiatrist: "The Germans are the greatest nation in the world, the Schachts are the greatest family in Germany, and it is a well-known biological fact that the third son of a family is the most brilliant." Schacht, it is almost unnecessary to add, is a third son.

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MILITARY RACE MEETING

PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES

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HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 20TH OCTOBER

First Saddling Bell 2.30 p.m.
First Race starts at 3.00 p.m.

CASH SWEEPS There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers (\$10) including a chance in the Special Sweep.

TOTE DOUBLE on the 2nd and 4th Races.

ENTRANCE Public Enclosure \$1.— including Tax
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There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces (Telephone No. 34121—Ex. 26).

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Room 35, 2nd floor, St. Georges Bldg. Tel. 23278

CONVICTED JAP. TREATED AS HOSTILE WITNESS

Junkmasters In Trouble

In the Marine Court yesterday, Chul Tak-chuen, master of the "Cheung Fat" motor junk on the Hong Kong-Macao run, was fined \$50 for failing to renew his licence; and the acting coxswain and acting engineer were each fined \$20 for having no certificate of competency.

The maximum fine of \$100 was imposed on Leung Lo, master of motor junk 22H on the Hong Kong-Macao run, for having on board 45 excess passengers. It was revealed that this was the vessel's twelfth offence. For failing to renew his licence Leung received a further fine of \$50 or 3 weeks.

Another junkmaster, Lo Hung, was found not guilty of failing to renew his licence when Chief Junk Inspector rank Brett explained that Lo was operating on a special permit issued by the trip until the new licence was issued.

Much grumbling and protestations of innocence greeted the sentence of Commander Ryder, Marine Magistrate, yesterday when he fined 5 junkmasters and 15 junkmistresses \$10 each or 7 days in default for mooring their craft within 100 yards of the Praya Wall at night without permission. None of the defendants had any question to ask. Police witnesses and none wanted to give evidence. Cmdr. Ryder said in the circumstance, he must accept the Police evidence and imposed the fines.

PICKPOCKET

Mr. J. R. Carr of the Forestry Department was the victim of a pick-pocket at Des Voeux Road Central near Ice House Street on Saturday afternoon when a Chinese extracted \$16.10 from his breast pocket. The culprit, Wong Kwok-nung, was caught red handed.

Brought before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistrate's yesterday, Wong was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Local estate sworn under \$36,800 was left by Mr. Francis Antony Rozario, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs in Saigon, who died in Saigon on May 14, 1945. Probate with the Will annexed has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Bortha Maria Cruz Rozario, of No. 4, Ashley Road.

Sergeant Hanada Zenji, known as the "Terror of Canton," formerly of the Japanese Gendarmerie, now undergoing a prison sentence imposed by the War Crimes Court, was treated as a hostile witness at the Central Magistracy before Mr. F. X. d'Almada yesterday, when lower court proceedings started against Wadamull Chattulani on five counts of breaches of the Defence Regulations.

Another witness for the Crown was the Japanese interpreter, Inouye Kanao, otherwise known as "Slap Happy," now under sentence of death.

Mr. R. S. Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution. Accused was not represented.

Sergeant Hanada Zenji, of the Japanese Gendarmerie, now under a prison sentence, said that he knew the accused during the occupation. In July 1945, Sergeant Major Nakashima was transferred to Canton, and before Nakashima went to Canton, witness was instructed by him to pay money to the accused, who was at the time looking after the children of William Chow, who was working for the Gendarmerie as a mettel.

Mr. Smith asked the court for witness to be treated as hostile and this was granted.

Witness said that he was telling the truth and in reply to Mr. Smith said that his memory was only bad since he had been in jail.

Mr. Smith told witness that it was his duty to warn witness against committing perjury which was a serious offence. Witness, he said, was on oath and bound to tell the truth.

Continuing, witness said, he knew Almeida. He could not remember stating that when he took over, information had been received that Alexis was operating a radio, and that the original information came from Chow. He could not remember stating that when he took over Chow and accused were still investigating Alexis' case. He did not state this.

Considerable time and much demonstration was spent over the point where witness had stated that he had agreed to accused's plan to use Chow to give false information to Almeida so that he would be trapped.

"Slap Happy"

Inouye Kanao, Japanese interpreter, known as "Slap Happy," under sentence of

R.A.F. ASSOCIATION IN HONG KONG

Word was received from Home yesterday approving the formation of a R.A.F. Association in Hong Kong. An unofficial association has been meeting every fortnight for luncheons in the Gloucester, and with the approval now secured of the parent body it proposes to extend its activities and eventually, it is hoped, to help form a flying club in the Colony.

death, gave evidence and said that he first met accused on June 6, 1944, at the Peninsula Hotel. Accused was then an informer for Moriama, Rampa, Ghillote was also an informer.

The second occasion he met accused was on June 19, 1944 at the Supreme Court. At that time, Moriama, Yoshimoto, and himself acted as interpreter. Accused and Ghillote had an argument over their own information.

Later, Ghillote was arrested. Accused was the gendarme's source of information. On one occasion, when passing d'Agular Street, accused pointed at a bookstall, and said that information from the British Consulate in Macao came from there.

Osmán Mohammed Omar, of No. 4, Fung Wong Terrace, stated that before the war he worked as a clerk at the Globe Trading Company, Des Voeux Road Central.

One day accused asked him about information concerning his brother in Macao. He told accused he was too busy to bother about other people's affairs. Accused's attitude was not very friendly.

A week later, accused told him that unless he cooperated he would be treated very nastily. Accused told him that he knew a certain person working in Hong Kong, and wanted to get information about this person. Accused said that if he refused to cooperate, the Gendarmes would deal with him.

Much Alarmed

Witness became very much alarmed. Next day, he came across a Chinese named Hau Yee, who gave him some information. Knowing that accused and the party were after his blood, he passed some information to accused. Accused then gave instruction to him and told the Chinese, Hau, to trace Archie Wong.

From time to time he received information from Hau, which he in turn passed onto accused. After a while, he was taken to Nakashima by the accused. There he was warned that he could not fool around with the Japanese. Either he cooperated or faced the consequences.

He still supplied information to the accused. Shortly after, he was arrested. He remembered accused boasting to him and saying that he (accused) was neither an Indian nor a British subject. Accused said he held Japanese papers. Accused showed him a photo with a Japanese woman, whom accused said was his wife. Accused told him that he had been in Japan for over 20 years, and had a daughter by his Japanese wife.

When he was arrested, he was taken to No. 7, Police Station. He was detained for 20 days, and then transferred to Shaikwan and later to Aberdeen.

Very Aggressive

Rampa Ghillote, of the Government Treasury, said that the first time he met accused was on May 16, 1944. Accused came to his house together with a Japanese, who told him that he must get information about transmitters. When he told accused that he had no such information, accused became very aggressive and banged on the table. As he knew that they meant business, he decided to help accused, though he had no intention to do so. He was simply playing for time.

Later on, accused, in Kowloon, again asked him for information. When he failed to produce any, accused threatened

Money Mart

Chinese National Currency opened yesterday at 87 cents for futures and \$1.07 for spot (for CN\$1,000) and closed at 80 cents and \$1.09 respectively. The market was steady on account of a slackening of selling pressure. Gold opened at \$296 a tael, rose to \$300, and eased off again to \$297. U.S. dollars were weaker at \$4.44, buyers holding off. Sterling was quiet at \$16.80 as was also Australian pounds at \$12.55.

Shai Exchange

Shanghai, Oct. 14.
Buying Selling
CN\$ CN\$
Gold per ounce 219,000 220,000
Hong Kong Dollars 900 920
—Associated Press.

ABORTION CHARGE

A further remand of three days was granted in the case of Mr. Shin Kwai-shang, of No. 14, Morrison Hill Road, who is charged with using instruments with intent to procure an abortion at No. 82, Queen's Road Central, by Mr. H. G. Sheldon K. C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Lau Tak-chung, accountant, charged with counselling or abetting the alleged offence, was also remanded.

Mr. M. A. da Silva appeared for Mr. Shin and Mr. Alfred Y. Hon for Lau.

Defendants are on bail of \$3,000. Detective Sub-Inspector White is in charge of the case.

DIED AFTER A FIGHT

An inquest was held yesterday into the death of a street hawker, Yip Fuk, who was injured during a fight in Wellington Street on the night of Sept. 1 and died in hospital.

Mr. George She sat as Coroner and the jury consisted of Messrs. Sung Shou-tin (foreman), W. M. Sousa and Tsang Ping-him.

After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, the jury returned a verdict that deceased died as a result of being struck down by one of the participants in the fight.

Arthur Hoy, quartermaster of the Royal Naval supply ship, "Port Rosalie" was fined \$350, in default one month's imprisonment with hard labour, when he appeared for sentence before the Magistrate, Mr. E. H. Sainsbury, at Kowloon Court yesterday after having been convicted on Friday of the larceny from the ship's stores of 45 bottles of Canadian beer, property of NAAFI. He was permitted seven days in which to raise the money to pay the fine.

that he would get into serious trouble. He gave accused some information, and as a consequence accused gave him rice and money.

He was arrested on June 19, 1944, and taken to the Supreme Court and kept there for three days. Accused told a Japanese officer that he (accused) had finished with him and that they could go on with their torture.

After being tortured by the Japanese, he was taken to a house in Granville Road, to look for a wireless transmitter. He knew that Pawa was living there. He was then taken back to a house in Kimberley Road, where he was tortured several times. Accused was present at the tortures. Accused was in civilian clothes and carried a revolver.

He was tried in a Japanese Court and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on a charge of harbouring a British agent and smuggling the agent out of the Colony.

Informed M.I.

After his release from Stanley, he saw accused on the first floor of the Hong Kong Hotel, applying for repatriation to India. He informed the Military Intelligence.

Mohammed Yusuf Khan said that during the occupation he was working as a watchman at the General Post Office building. He was arrested and accused of being a British spy. Accused was present at his arrest, and took part in the search of his premises. He was taken to the Supreme Court and later to Stanley Prison. He was interrogated and tortured by the Japanese.

During the occupation, he had communicated with Major Clague at Waichow. A man named Pawa was head of the underground organisation. The case was adjourned until today.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT

NOTICE

All persons who in December 1941 were in possession of a permit for occupation of Crown Land and who have not yet submitted their claims, should do so immediately. No claim will be considered after the 31st October 1946.

R. R. TODD,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th September 1946.

NOTICE

POLICE DEPARTMENT
GAME LICENCES
(The Wild Birds Ordinance 1922)

The public are reminded that no person shall kill, wound or take any game without having previously obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police.

Application for these licences should be made to the Officer-in-Charge, Arms Office, Central Police Station.

C. H. SANSOM,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1946.

NOTICE

WAR GRAVES REGISTRATION

There may still be a number of War Graves in the Colony which have not yet been recovered by the Graves Service.

Anyone having knowledge of the whereabouts of any such graves, i.e. of Service personnel who died in the fighting in 1941 or, subsequently, during the Japanese occupation—is requested to communicate with D.A.D. GRAVES REGISTRATION, Room 18, 3rd floor, Post Office Building, (Tel. 24190)

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of China Underwriters, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, 4a, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of October, 1946, at noon for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors, receiving their Report and a Statement of the Company's Affairs as at 31st December, 1945 and of electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HERBERT R. STURT,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1946.

The Union Waterboat Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, will be held at the Offices of Messrs Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 3rd floor, Hongkong Bank Building, on Monday, the 4th November 1946, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1945, and for the period 1st January 1942 to 30th November 1945.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong 7th October 1946.

CLUB DE RECREIO

An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Club on Tuesday, October 29, 1946, at 4 p.m.

H. A. NORONHA,
Hon. Secretary.

H. T. 'OTRANTO' SAILING FOR U.K. 17th OCTOBER

A few berths are still available for the United Kingdom in the above vessel.

For particulars please apply to:—

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Basement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer
Telephone 81867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on TUESDAY, the 15th OCTOBER, 1946, commencing at 10 a.m., at the premises of

THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS,
FRENCH BANK BUILDING, BASEMENT,

113 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Wooden Trays, Bamboo Baskets, Chinese Abacus, Rubber Date Stamps, Rubber Bands, Copper Wire, Radio Sets and Cabinets, Typewriters, Printing Ink, Stamp Pad Ink, Stationery Goods, Car Batteries and Car Parts, "Darkie" Tooth Paste, Porcelain Ware, Geometry Compasses, Acid Stearic, Hemp Cloth, Etc., etc.

The Kin Lee Godown, Ground Floor, West Point, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on the 12th and 14th October, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1946.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on THURSDAY, the 17th October, 1946, commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at the premises of
THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS,
FRENCH BANK BUILDING, BASEMENT,

108 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS comprising:—

Abacus, Feather Dusters, Enamel Basins, Matches, Soda, Sodium Hydroxide, Chinese Hand Saws, Picks, Shovels and Hoes, Batteries, Radio Cabinets, Exercise Books, Writing Pads, Carbon Paper, Pen Holders, Pencils, Dividers, Pins, Paper Punches, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Kin Lee Godown, First Floor, West Point, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on the 15th and 16th October, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1946.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID, \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION

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Replies are awaiting at our office for Box Nos. 64, 81, 82, 88, 91, 99, 100, 102, 104, 112, 117, 118, 212, 214, 218.

WANTED KNOWN

1946 Automobiles, any make, available for export to China, by reliable firm. For particulars, write to "Campos Bueda Corporation," 2206 Azcarraga St., Manila, Philippines.

POSITION VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th floor, Marina House, Queen's Road Central.

FOR SALE

"NATIONAL" Cash Register! (Saugnankay). Large size; fitted with secret checking devices! Very cheap! 289, top, Prince Edward, (5-7 p.m.) Phone 67687.

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ATTENTION! Attention! Just Arrive from United Kingdom Men's Leather Shoes, Limited quantity made at special price of \$42.00 per pair. Obtainable at Oriental Shoe Co. 15-B Wellington Street, Hong Kong.

FOR SALE

19 & 21 HANKOW RD., KOWLOON

For further particulars apply to: Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Exchange Building.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN 67 QUEEN'S ROAD C

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building, Telephone No. 20244.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th OCTOBER 1946 commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Rooms,
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Also
1 Norge refrigerator
1 English chime clock-New
1 Moutrie Piano
1 Canteen set-in case-New
1 English dinner service & tea set-New (39 pces.)
1 English coffee set-New
1 Remington typewriter 14"

On View from Monday, the 14th 1946.

Terms As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW

(FINANCE - TRADE - INDUSTRY)

First issue: Wednesday, October 16, 1946.

FROM THE CONTENTS:

The Moratorium Municipal Council Plan for Hongkong
Registration of Companies, Chinese dollar Depreciation, Compulsory Conversion of U.S. dollar in China, Hongkong's trading in Stocks & Shares, Macao's Finance & Trade, Foreign Exchange Position, Stability of U.S. dollar & Gold, Financial Notes, Statistical Section.

Obstacles to China's Export, China's Unfavourable Trade Balance, Hongkong's Control of Trade and Finance, Japan's Revived Trade, British Trade Mission, Cotton Industry in China, Hongkong's New Airfield, Expansion of Flying, Hongkong's Trade, China Trade Reports, Trade Notes.

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1—14 oz. tin Condensed milk.
1—4 oz. tin Custard powder.
1—32 oz. tin Honey.
2—6 oz. pkts Jelly crystals.
1—15 oz. tin Dripping.
1—24 oz. tin Jam.
1—12 oz. tin Meat pie.
1—6 oz. tin Light soap.

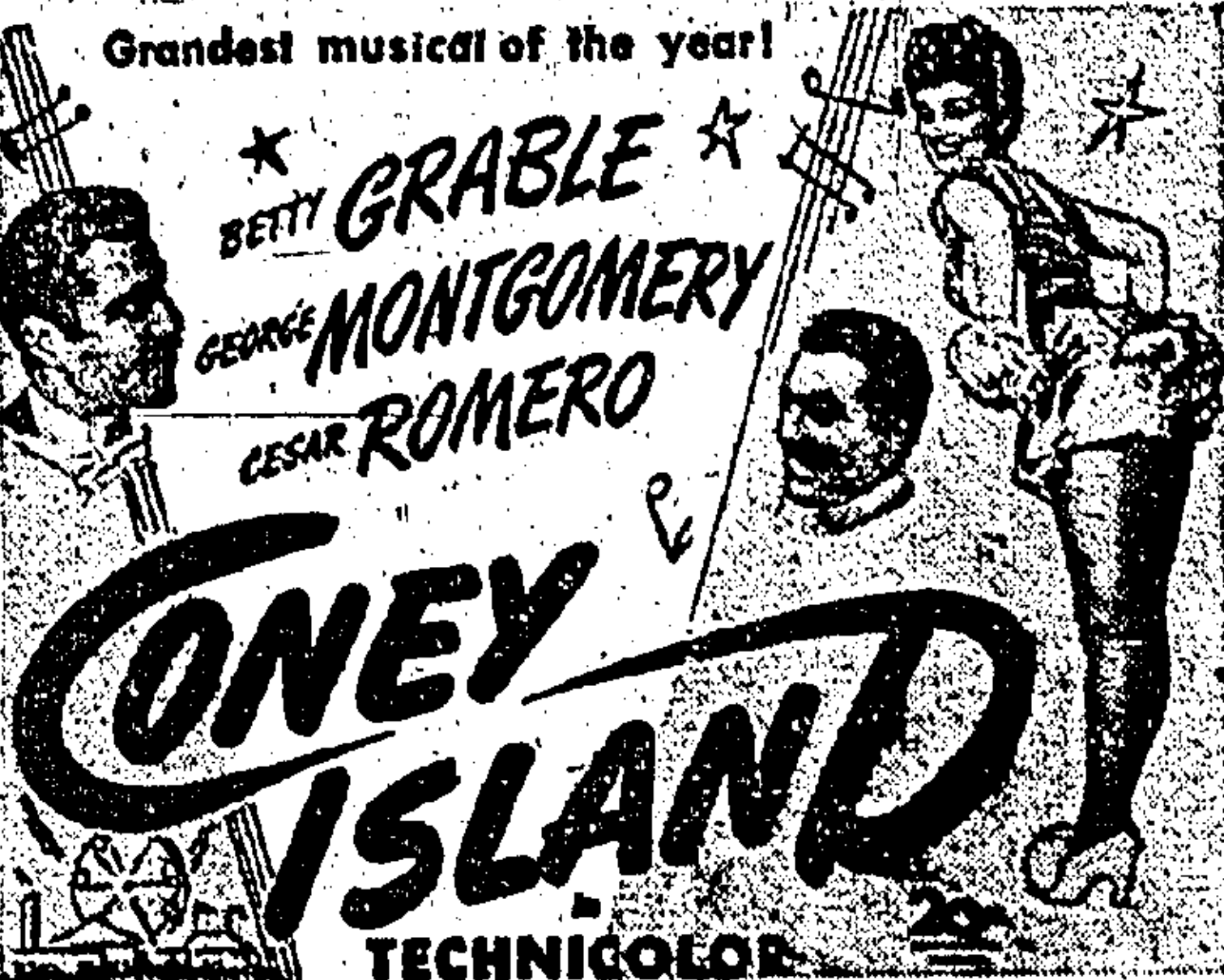
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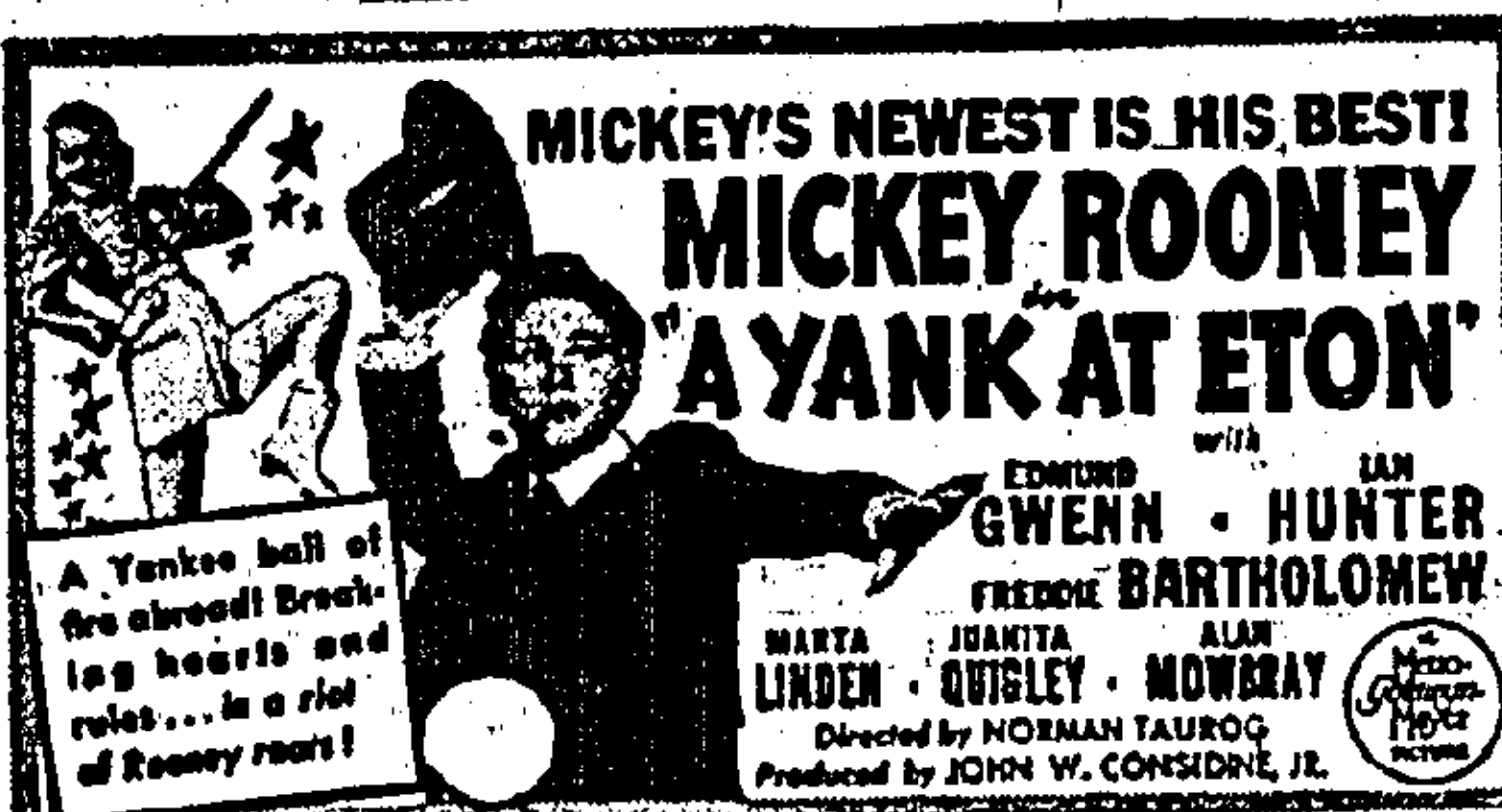
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The Prize-Surprise of the year!
"APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE"
With Charles BOYER—Margaret SULLAVAN

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TO-DAY**MIKEY'S**At 2.30, 5.10,
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PATRICIA ROG
in an Engulfing Torrent of Romance & Passion
"MADONNA OF THE SEVEN MOONS"
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THE EXCLUSIVE RECORD IN TECHNICOLOR OF THE
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7.20
& 9.30
P.M.

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Before His American Tour

With
Mr. Michael Boder at the Piano
(By kind permission of the Parisian Grill)
at 9 p.m. Friday October 18, 1946

in
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during business hours.

QUEEN ELIZABETH TO ATTEMPT NEW RECORD

London, Oct. 14.
The Blue Riband of the Atlantic, held by the Queen Mary (80,774 tons) for the past eight years, will probably be captured by the Queen Elizabeth about the middle of next year.

The Queen Elizabeth will make her maiden voyage as a commercial ship on Wednesday but it will not be until June, 1947, that Atlantic conditions will be suitable for the 85,000 ton Cunarder to travel at maximum speed.

The Atlantic Blue Riband is recognised as the world's best known sea-speed dash by a commercial vessel.

There is no tangible prize for capturing the honour, but prestige to the nation and advertising value to the owners of the ship, is tremendous.

The Queen Mary's record crossing is 3 days 20 hours 42 minutes in August, 1938, an average speed of 31.69 knots p.h.

Her highest announced speed is 32.04 k.p.h. for 24 hours, but the Riband is awarded for a complete voyage.

On her maiden voyage in May, 1936, the vessel's time was four days five hours 46 minutes, or two hours 32 minutes longer than the then existing record of the 79,000 tons Normandie.

The following August, the "Mary" won the Riband with a crossing of three days 23 hours 57 minutes, average speed 30.63 knots.

Bettors Record

In August, 1938, she bettered her own record to three days 21 hours 48 minutes, average speed 30.99 knots, and then almost immediately improved the average speed to 31.69 knots, which stands.

Neither the Mary or Elizabeth had better voyage figures during the war, and the latter never exceeded 34 knots on short bursts.

Until there are methods of ship propulsion, other than oil-fired boilers and steam turbines, these two ships, with a replacement value today of over \$35,000,000, are the only vessels which can battle for the Riband.

The first authenticated holder was the Britannia (1150 tons), which in 1840 crossed the Atlantic in 14 days 8 hours at an average speed of 8.19 knots.

Speed Increases

Speed since then has increased approximately four times, but to do that, size of ships has expanded 70 times.

Since 1840, an increase of more than one knot in the record has been rare, and in the past 13 years it has only advanced three knots.

In 98 years, ships of the Cunard Line have held the Riband on 53 occasions.

Record holders have included the world's most famous liners, Normandie (France), Bremen, Europa (now taken over by France and renamed La Liberté), Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse (Germany), Rex (Italy), Mauretania, Lusitania, Empress of Britain, Campania and Oceanic.

Greatest of them all was the

Abbey Commando

(Continued from Page 2)

the Dean of Westminster when the idea was first put up. The late Rt. Rev. Paul de Labilliere was enthusiastic, but when the Dean died the Association were rather worried lest the new Dean, Canon A. C. Don, should reverse his predecessor's decision. They needn't have bothered, for Canon Don is equally co-operative and in due course (Mr. Ledward thinks it will be a year) the memorial will be unveiled.

Gilbert Ledward is famous for his war memorials of the 1914-18 war. In collaboration with H. Chantton Bradshaw, FRIBA, he designed the Guards Division memorial in the Horse Guards Parade and he has been responsible for other war memorials all over the country. The statues of the King and Queen in the restored cloister of Norwich Cathedral are his work.

Model for the figure of the Commando was dark-haired, reserved young, CSM R.B. Ayres, now released, who joined the Commandos in 1940 and took part in the two raids on the Lofoten Islands, among many other jobs. Says Ayres: "I started off my war service with a trip to the Lofotens and I finished it standing in the nude for several hours a day so that Gilbert Ledward could model my figure in clay. An unusual way to end one's Service career!"

RICHARD BURE

FRANCO LINE

—Madrid, Oct. 14.

General Franco said, in a Columbus Day speech, that the policy of his Government was based on respect for law and that "all tyranny is hateful, but the worst tyranny is that which is imposed from abroad."

France referred to what he described as Spain's close ties with the Americas in a "spiritual empire." He said that his Government had managed to keep Spain out of the war and that the country had made scientific and social progress while the rest of the world was fighting. — Associated Press.

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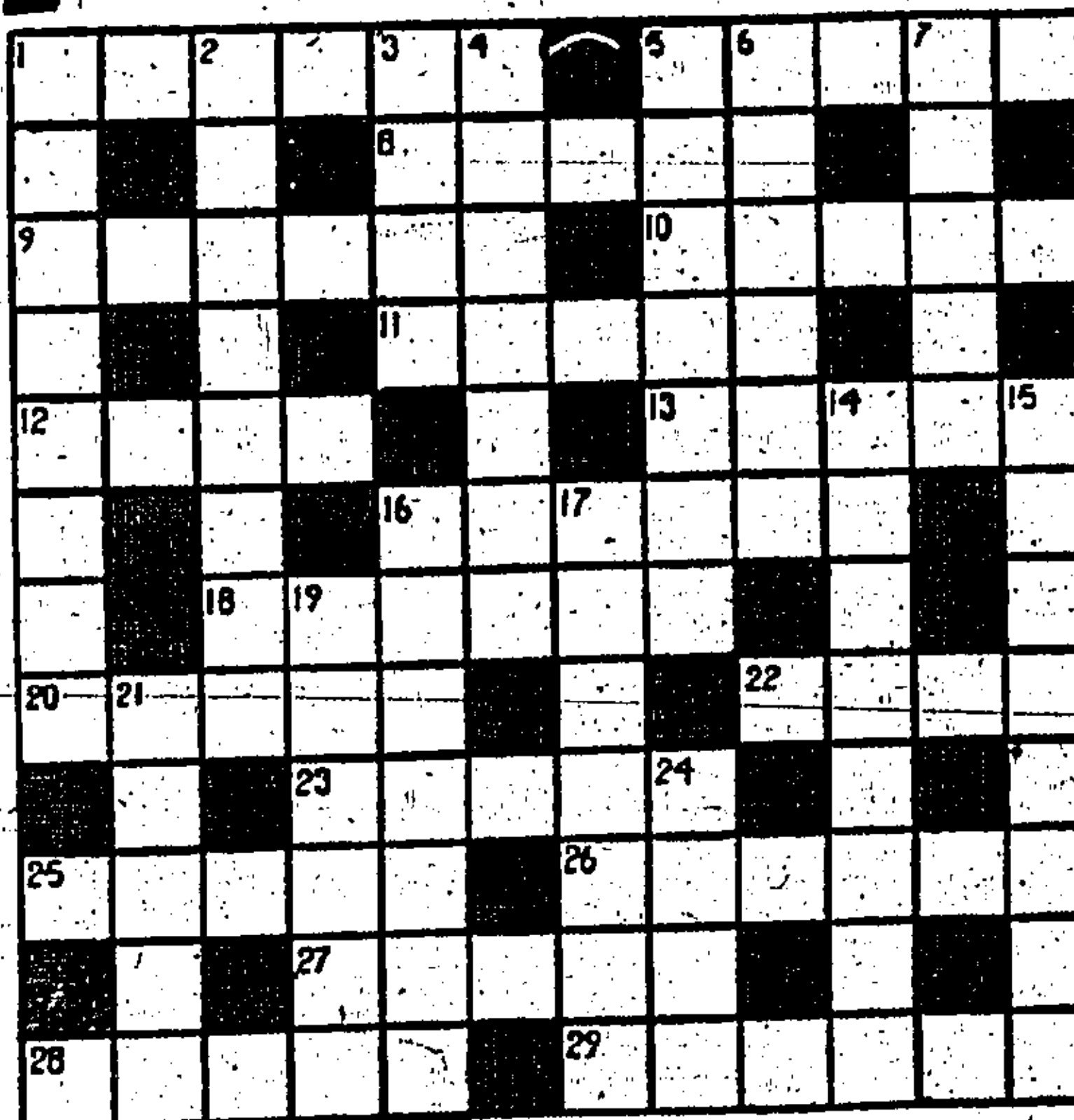
U.S. Rocket Centre

Yankton, S.D., Oct. 14.

Senator Chan Gurney, Republican of South Dakota, said that the Government is laying plans for a "thousand-million dollar centre for research in rocket bombs, guided missiles, aircraft of supersonic speed and the uses of atomic energy."

Gurney, who said he had received a telephone call from Washington authorising the report, put the number of employees of the centre at 36,000. He said that a 50 square mile tract would be needed with sources of surplus power nearby. — Associated Press.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

1. Mode.
5. Tree.
8. Danger.
9. Relating to a22. Carp community.
10. Gather.
11. Metric measure.
12. Intelligence.
13. Representative.
16. Angry.
18. Disinclined.
20. Ease off.
22. Deeds.
25. Bony part.
28. Child's play-thing.
27. Tribal emblem.
28. Foreign.
29. Feels.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS: — 1. Coward; 5. Mound; 8. Elre; 9. Dollar; 11. Amass; 12. Tureen; 14. List; 16. Erect; 18. Guide; 19. Trod; 20. Untrue; 24. Alter; 25. Heeded; 26. Eked; 27. Ended; 28. Refers.
- DOWN: — 1. Code; 2. Wilt; 3. Rear; 4. Direct; 5. Meander; 6. Unarmed; 7. Deserts; 10. Lurid; 13. Agitate; 14. Limited; 15. Secured; 17. Rogue; 19. Tether; 21. Rede; 22. Edge; 23. Odes.

Down

1. Insurgent.
2. Court of justice.
3. Gem.
4. Rescue.
5. Go abroad.
6. Assert.
7. Acquire knowledge.
14. Teaches.
15. Guardians.
16. Six-sided figure.
17. Aims high.
21. Surpass.
24. Crippled.

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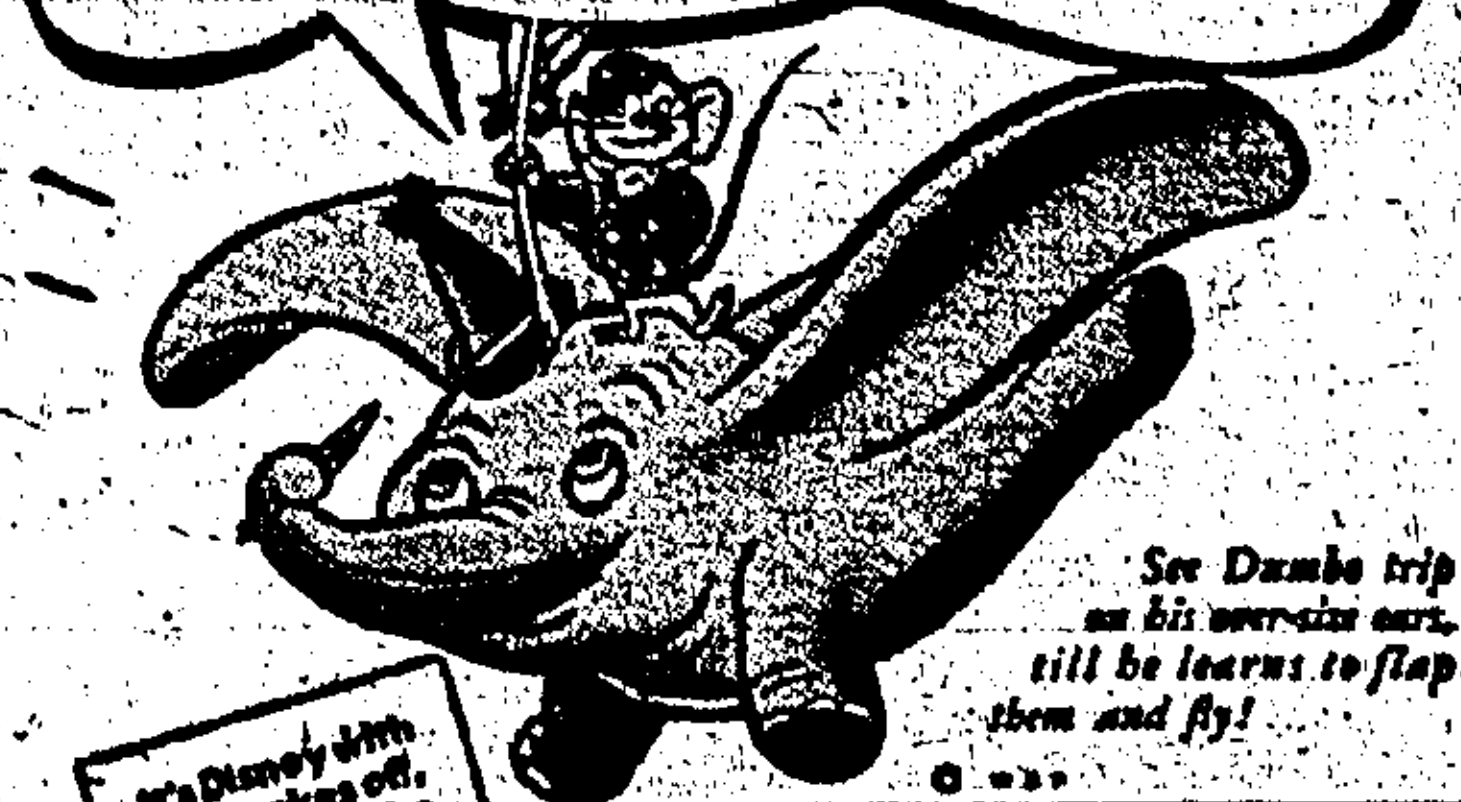
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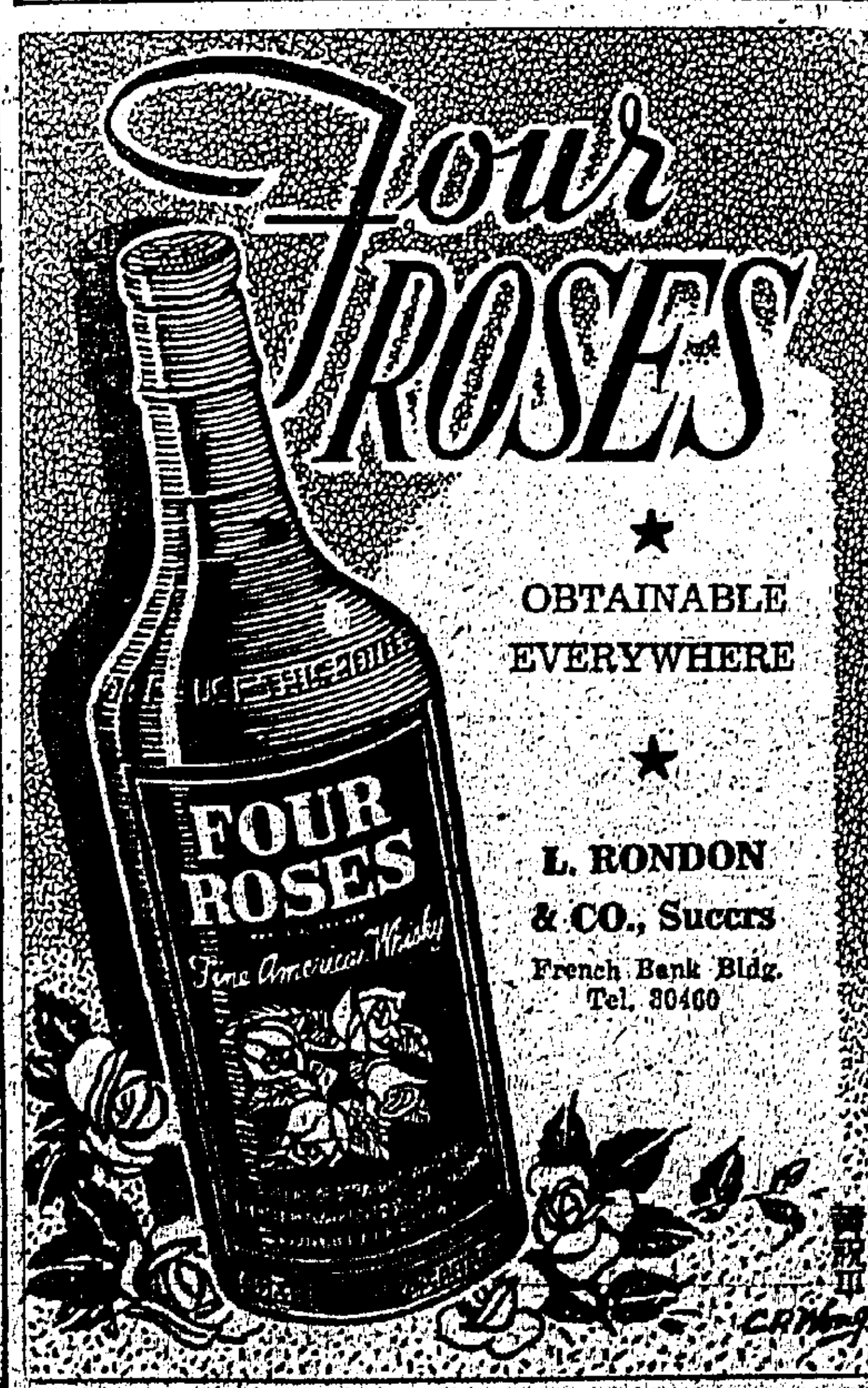
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"TSINAN"	Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 15th Oct.
"ANHUI"	Amoy & Swatow Noon 15th Oct.
"NINGHAI"	Shanghai, Tsingtao & Tientsin 4 p.m. 19th Oct.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore & Penang 2 p.m. 22nd Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANHUI"	Singapore 15th Oct.
"KWEIFANG"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow 16th Oct.
"NINGHAI"	Singapore 16th Oct.
"SHANTUNG"	Shanghai 19th Oct.
"SZECHUEN"	Shanghai 19th Oct.
"FENGTIEN"	Shanghai 19th Oct.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSHAN"	Arrives 1.30 p.m. 15th Oct.
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	Arrives 2.30 p.m. 19th Oct.
	Sails 6 a.m. 21st Oct.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE**U. K. SERVICE**

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Arriving	From
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"SAMAFRIC"	U.K. via Straits
"SINKIANG"	do
"LYCAON"	do

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arriving	From
"GLAUCUS"	New York
Sailing	For
"EURYBATES"	New York via Suez

Agents:**AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**

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Sailing Evening, 15th October
For Swatow and Bangkok

For Freight & Particulars

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Weekly Review Of U.S. Business Activity**Ups And Downs**Detroit, Oct. 14.
Automotive industry circles said today that more ups and downs in the motor vehicle production are in prospect for the next six months.

Whether the upward swings will bring the output anywhere near the industry's normal peacetime level depends primarily upon the industry wide balancing of all materials needed in motor car manufacture.

Assembly plants apparently were headed for a new postwar production mark when Chrysler was forced to cut its October production nearly half because of a shortage of sheet and strip metal. Some industry experts anticipate ample supply of sheet steel before the end of the year but they are worried about the possibilities of copper and lead shortages also essential in motorcar production.

So far the best postwar production mark is 91,360 cars and trucks turned out in the week ended Aug. 24.

The Automotive News estimates 83,162 units were turned out last week compared with 88,727 in the preceding week.

Restricted Ford and Hudson operations as well as the Chrysler curtailment contributed to the drop.—Associated Press.

London Money Market

London, Oct. 12.

The infiltration of money from interest disbursements over the weekend aggravated excess funds seeking accommodation in the money market as the week opened.

Market houses were already well supplied with maturing Treasury bills and found difficulty in employing funds, and business was at a minimum.

Credit continued plentiful throughout the week and gradually became more usable. One big bank withdrew funds around mid-week and two others became short of funds, with the result that some surplus was absorbed.

Accommodation at usual rates became readily forthcoming. As the week closed, although rather less credit was available as one bank called in funds from the market, other institutions, particularly those with maturing receipts, were able to satisfy overnight requirements.

The Bank of England statement showed some surplus credit has been taken from banks. Demand for November and early December bills remained keen throughout the week although conditions prevailing earlier prevented a great deal of business. As the week closed, a large volume of business in bills was reported. Application for £170,000,000 Treasury bills totalled £273,000,000, the market receiving about 51 per cent of its applications.—Reuter.

FIRE INSURANCE DIVIDEND

The General Managers and Consulting Committee of the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will recommend at the forthcoming Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on Nov. 12 the payment on account of the years 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 of a dividend of \$30.00 representing \$50.00 per annum, absorbing \$1,200,000; to pass \$2,194,847 to the credit of Reinsurance Fund, \$394,189 to credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account, and to carry forward \$843,082—in respect of the year 1945.

STEEL INGOTSNew York, Oct. 13.
The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that production of steel ingots in September totalled 6,617,000 tons, marking the third successive month in which output topped 6,500,000 tons in spite of scrap shortages. Production in the first nine months of the year totalled 47,343,000 tons, which is less than 2,000,000 tons below the similar figure for 1929, a high peacetime year for ingot production.—Reuter.**JUTE EXPORT**Calcutta, Oct. 13.
The Bengal Prime Minister, Huseynus Suhrawardy, today criticised the Government of India's recent ordinance curtailing the export of jute from India. He said that the order has created a situation which neither the Government of Bengal nor the jute growers of the province would accept. The Bengal Government was considering what steps it could take to remedy the situation created by what is characterised as a most unfair and unjust order.—Reuter.New York, Oct. 14.
Steel production equalled the highest level of the postwar period last week but other indicators of business activity tapered off.

The combination of industrial and maritime strikes, growing materials shortages, lack of skilled help and agitation over the scarcity of meats and other foods, were factors in slowing down the industrial world.

Confronted by loud yowls from automobile makers and other customers, the steel mills put extra pressure on production crews and stepped operations up to 90.4 per cent of capacity, duplicating the high mark since the end of the war. In the previous week, the rate was 90.2 per cent and a year ago, it was only 73.5 per cent.

Detroit's automobile plants were pinched by steel shortages sufficiently to interfere with the output at Chrysler, Ford and Hudson. Production dropped to an estimated 84,421 units from 91,925 units the previous week.

Car Loadings

Freight car loadings fell to 906,848 from 916,483 in the previous week and compared with 768,040 a year ago.

Crude oil output averaged 4,736,566 barrels daily as against 4,777,500 barrels and 2,620,850 barrels respectively a week and a year ago.

Soft coal production totalled 12,110,000 tons as against 12,490,000 and 8,163,000 tons a week and a year ago.

Retail Sales

Retail sales increased moderately over the previous week and gained 22 to 26 per cent over the 1946 mark, Dun and Bradstreet reported.

The stock market stumbled badly in midweek, but repaired the damage partially in subsequent sessions on slightly improved volume.

Bonds were draggy most of the time, but sparkling performances in new capital markets were staged in the offering of \$75,000,000 in Pacific Telephone bonds and a sizeable block of preferred and common stock of the H. J. Heinz Company. Both drew quick over-subscriptions.

Stock Sales

Stock sales on the New York Exchange totalled 7,910,690.

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S.S. "WOSANG" to Keelung 20th Oct.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "WOSANG" From Straits via Saigon 16th Oct.

S.S. "WINGSANG" from Shanghai 17th Oct.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR" Kowloon Bay.

S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM" (Ben Line Berth) Kowloon Dock.

S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER" Cosmo Dock.

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S.S. "GLENAFARIC" Talkoo Sugar Refinery. Now loading for Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam & London. Sails 17th Oct.

M.V. DENBIGHSHIRE due from U.K. 25th Oct.

S.S. "GLENSTRAE" due from Shanghai 18th Oct.

Loads for U.K., Rotterdam Antwerp Amsterdam—December.

Managing Agents:**AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE**

S.S. "PERIOD" due from Sydney Early Nov.

M.V. NEWBROUGH due from Australia—Mid Nov.

Agents: THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.

S.S. "LAKE NIPIGON" due from Vancouver Mid Nov.

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Ship	From	Due
"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"	U.K.	20th October
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	23rd October
"BENALDER"	U.K.	End October
"SAMLAMU"	Bombay	Early November
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	November
"TREVAYLOR"	U.K.	November

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"SAMLAMU" Straits, & Bombay Early November

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"BINFIELD"	Rangoon	End October
"PASHA"	Calcutta	End October
SHIP	LOADS FOR	READY
"BINFIELD"	Straits, Madras, Calcutta.	End-October

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Agents, Telephone 27871.

BORDER DISPUTE

New York, Oct. 14. Reports broadcast over the United States radio network stated today that the Siamese Cabinet has decided to return to French Indo-China four border provinces disputed between the two countries. There is as far as confirmation of this report direct from Bangkok.

The four provinces were ceded to Siam under the "Peace Convention" signed under Japanese pressure in Tokyo in 1941. The French Government stated on October 5 last that it would not recognize the Tokyo treaty.—Reuter.

Japan D-Day Invasion To Be Tested

Tokyo, Oct. 14.

The American air, land and sea forces joined today in their biggest manoeuvre of the occupation in an invasion of the Japanese coast, at the chosen spot for the planned operation before Nippon surrendered.

Beach targets will be blasted for five days, as speedy attack bombers roar in at tree-top level.

P-61 Black Widow night fighters and A-26 invader attack bombers will lay a heavy smoke screen across the beach while P-51 Mustangs will smash through with thousands of pounds of destructives "to burn" enemy pillboxes.

The Navy will lay down simultaneous blank fire to pave the way for the air force attack.

Some equipment will be debarbed tomorrow and entire troops supplies will be landed on Thursday.—Associated Press.

Hard Times Ahead For Italy

London, Oct. 13. Signor Pietro Nenni, Italian Minister without Portfolio, speaking in what he described as "Italy's present grave hour" was quoted tonight by the Rome Radio as saying: "It is probable that in a few days time I will resume the direction of our country's foreign affairs." Referring to the Italian peace treaty, he said: "On our eastern frontiers the most disastrous terms of the peace treaty are evident—that is a bad compromise between the Anglo-United States and Soviet views."

"Vital questions remain unsettled between Italy and Yugoslavia—for instance, purely Italian towns, which has been taken away from us."

"As regards the status of the free territory of Trieste, the French plan has prevailed. In this field, as in that of frontiers, there has been a lack of collaboration between Italy and Yugoslavia, and we deplore this greatly."

"About our western frontier, the French Government remained intransigent on all questions, and it has nothing of which to be proud. Time will show that Italian democracy's faith in French democracy is worth more than Briga and Tenda."

Stating that the northern frontier remained at Brenner Pass, Signor Nenni added: "This was not entirely decided at the Peace Conference, but is also the result of direct agreement between Rome and Vienna."

Necessary In Africa

"In Africa, colonisation in the form assumed in 1935 when we landed in Ethiopia and until the Ethiopian war is over. Nevertheless, the postponement for one year of any definite disposition of Italian colonies leaves open the question of our necessary presence in Africa. Great Britain has nothing to gain from our expulsion from what was once rhetorically called the 'fourth coast'."

"France has nothing to gain and, above all, the Arabs have nothing to gain."

Signor Nenni said Britain was "not altogether without blame in her attitude towards Fascism," and he added: "Very Conservative sympathy went out to Fascism. Labour supporters, however, never lost their faith in the reality of a democratic Italy, and today their duty is not to dwell on the past, which is dead, but to perform their act of faith in the future, which we are preparing."

Hard Treaty

After speaking of the "grave reparations" claimed from Italy,

U.S. Trade Mission Now In Berlin

(By Hubert Harrison)

Berlin, Oct. 13.

A Special United States Commission headed by Mr. George Edward Allen, official of the State Department and Director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has arrived in Berlin to negotiate economic exchanges with German industry.

The exchanges, it was stated, will be on the basis of the supply by the United States of raw materials such as cotton, wool and leather against payment in the finished product to be sold in the world market. The principle has been adopted for many months by the Russians except that Russia can herself absorb every possible quantity of the goods and need not offer them for sale in the world market and it would appear that the Americans have decided to emulate the Russians and draw whatever profits are possible from Germany's industry in their zone.

British Military Government officials said that they did not see in this "comparatively minor development" the prospect of big changes in occupation policy in Germany.

According to these officials and their United States counterparts, two factors operate against the further development of the principle of economic fusion of the zones of occupation as propounded by the Americans and accepted by the British. One is the "intransigent attitude" of the French against any proposal involving the creation of a German Central Administration.

The Russians insist on the right to take all possible reparations from current production to make up the enormous losses inflicted on them by German occupation. The Western Allies believe that the cost of feeding the German people should be the first charge on German industry.

Owing to the physical and economic structure of the different zones at present, while Russia, and to a lesser degree France, are drawing income from their

No Meetings

British officials declared today they know of no meetings between British, United States and French delegates in Berlin at the present moment, "outside the sphere of the Central Council activities." Certain improvements have been shown in relations between Western and Eastern allies—for example, four power teams of experts are examining the possible output of industries in all four zones and the Russians have finally agreed to allow a four-power team of inspection to visit war plants in the zones and arrange the plans for the complete destruction of Germany's industrial war potential.

No concrete indications are yet discernible, however, of any intention of the Russians to join the American plan for an economic fusion of the zones.

General McNamery, the United States Zone Commander, at a recent press conference, reiterated the United States desire that all four occupation powers should join this plan, but until now only Britain has responded and given definite acceptance. While the Russians may be "increasingly co-operative" in minor matters of the administration of Germany, the whole system of economic and political organisation of the Eastern zone is so fundamentally different to that applied to the Western zones that the prospects for a fusion are not considered very bright in the immediate future.—Reuter.

Vegetable Prices

The following prices per catty were quoted yesterday at the Government Wholesale Vegetable Market in Kowloon:

	Price 1st Price	Quality	Average
Bean, French	2.00	—	—
Balsam Pear, Fok Kwah	3.00	—	—
Bamboo shoots	3.00	—	—
Suen	3.00	—	—
Beans, Spring Tau Kok	3.50	—	—
Green	3.50	—	—
Beans, Spring Tau Kok	5.50	—	—
White	5.50	—	—
Brinjal, Egg	2.50	—	—
Al Kwa	2.50	—	—
Cabbage, Chin. Flower	3.50	—	—
Pak Tsoi Sam	3.50	—	—
Cabbage, Chin. White	3.50	—	—
Pak Tsoi	3.50	—	—
Cabbage, Leaf, mustard	3.50	—	—
Kai Tsoi Big	3.50	—	—
Cabbage, Leaf, mustard	3.50	—	—
Kai Tsoi Small	3.50	—	—
Chillies, green Lat Chi	2.50	—	—
Chillies, Red Lat Chi	2.50	—	—
Chinese Chives	2.50	—	—
Cucumbers, Green	3.00	—	—
Cheung Kwa	3.00	—	—
Angled Luffa	3.00	—	—
Ginger, Old Lo Keung	3.00	—	—
Ginger, Stem Cheung	3.00	—	—
Lettuce, Chinese Sang	3.00	—	—
Tsai	3.00	—	—
Lotus Roots, Lin ngau	3.00	—	—
Matrimony vine Kau Ke	3.00	—	—
Melon, Veg. Mo Kwa	3.00	—	—
Onions, Chin. green	3.00	—	—
chung	3.00	—	—
Potatoes, Irish Ho Kan	3.00	—	—
Shu	3.00	—	—
Potatoes, Sweet Fan	3.00	—	—
Shui	3.00	—	—
Spinach, Chinese, Yin	3.00	—	—
Tsai	3.00	—	—
Chin. Kale	3.00	—	—
Taro, Wai Tau	3.00	—	—
Water Cress Sai Yeung	3.00	—	—
Tsai	3.00	—	—
Yam Tai Shui	3.00	—	—
Yam Beans Sa Kot	3.00	—	—

BOMBAY EASIER

Bombay, Oct. 13. The situation in the city of Bombay is easier today, according to a statement issued by the Government Headquarters at King David Hotel here on July 22 is still unidentified. It was stated at the coroner's inquest on the victims today.—Reuter.

INDONESIA TRUCE

Batavia, Oct. 14. The British, Dutch and Indonesian military delegations have agreed upon the terms of a truce to end hostilities between the Allies and Indonesians. It was officially stated here today.

The delegations have ended their discussions on the proposed truce. Today's meeting, which lasted three hours, had been postponed from Friday by agreement between Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner for Southeast Asia, Professor Willem Schermerhorn of the Dutch Commission to the Netherlands East Indies, and Dr. Sultan Sjahrir, Indonesian Premier.—Reuter.

Ill-Treated Allied P.O.Ws.

Found guilty of having committed a war crime, Sgt. Tashiro, Cpl. Ueno Mitsuo and Cpl. Kuribayashi Shigeru were yesterday sentenced by No. 5 War Crime Court to eight years, two years and two years imprisonment respectively.

While the Court was closed for consideration of the sentence, Sgt. Tashiro Toranosuke fell asleep in the dock and only woke up as the Court Sergeant announced the re-assembling of the Court.

The case was heard before Lieut.-Col. R. C. Loring (Deputy of the J.A.G. in India) Barrister-at-law, President, and Major J. T. Loranger, J.A.G. Branch, Canadian Army, and Captain K. R. Busfield, R.A.C. Members.

Major P. A. L. Vine, Royal Marines, was the Prosecuting Officer. Accused were defended by Mr. Fujita Tetsuo, assisted by Captain P. E. Kostloff as Adviser.

The accused were charged with committing a war crime in that they, at or near Kinkasei, Formosa, between the months of November 1942 and August 1945 when members of the staff of the No. 1 Prisoner of War Camp, Formosa, were in violation of the laws and usages of war, concerned in the inhumane treatment of British and Allied prisoners of war in their custody, thereby causing physical sufferings to the said prisoners of war and contributing to the deaths of many of them.

After the closing addresses by Defence and Prosecution, the Court was closed for consideration of evidence. On returning after

Fierce Battles Rage SE Of Kalgan

(By Tom Masterson)

Peiping, Oct. 14.

A series of fierce battles was reported along the railway southeast of Kalgan, as Government troops fought to re-open the line from Peiping to Kalgan and the Communists strove to maintain a corridor linking their forces in Jehol province and China proper.

General Fu Tso-yi's victorious Government troops, who took Kalgan without a fight on Friday, streamed southeastward in pursuit of the Communists who retreated down the railway.

Unconfirmed pro-Government reports from that field said that Fu's men had captured the burning city of Hsiahwayuan, 30 miles southeast of Kalgan, but still were battling for Hsiahwayuan, 17 miles southeast of Kalgan.

Main Communist effort however, apparently is concentrated at Hsiahwayuan, 80 miles southeast of Kalgan and 30 miles northwest of Peiping. For nearly three weeks the Communists have been opposing there a strong governmental force from Peiping. The town is reported to have changed hands repeatedly with its present status in doubt.

Government had announced that the fate of Kalgan hung

SPORTS SECTION

MCC Draw With West Australia

Perth, Oct. 14.

The match between the M.C.C. touring team and West Australia was drawn today. Walter Hammond, the England captain, played a masterly innings of 208 runs. The M.C.C. scored 477 reply to West Australia's 366 and 48 for one.

Hammond, in a slow start wore down the bowling before inflicting punishment and had only two boundaries in the first hundred, which occupied 190 minutes. He finally batted for five and a quarter hours, hitting 17 fours.

Peter Smith revealed his usefulness as an all-rounder and helped Hammond to add 149 runs for the seventh wicket. Puckett was the outstanding bowler with 37.6 overs, two maidens, 126 runs and five wickets. West Australia had 45 minutes batting before stumps were drawn.

Norman Preston, Reuters Special Correspondent writes: Walter Hammond's name was on all Australian lips tonight, following his almost faultless innings of 208 runs against West Australia, the 36th double-century of his illustrious career.

Prestige

Hammond realised that for the prestige of his team and for the sake of instilling confidence into the Englishmen in case some might be affected by the severe Australian critics of their cricket at Northam, Fremantle and Perth, it was essential that the M.C.C. score should not fall behind the Western Australia total.

Therefore I believe that he made up his mind to stay there until he had passed them. "If Hammond can treat a state match this way, what will he do when the Tests arrive?" Australians were thinking tonight.

An absence of 45 minutes, the President of the Court addressed each of the accused in turn as follows:

Guilty

"The Court find that you are guilty of the charge brought against you, except for the words 'and contributing to the deaths of many of them'."

The history of each accused was then read out by Major Vine, after which Mr. Fujita addressed the Court in mitigation and asking that the good points which he had mentioned in the closing address might be taken into consideration.

The Court was again closed for consideration of sentence. When the Court re-assembled, the President addressed each of the accused regarding the nature of the offence which had been committed and then pronounced sentence.

To carry out his plans, Hammond needed the full support of the lower half batting and full praise must be given to Norman Yardley and Peter Smith for helping with stands of 71 and 149 respectively.

I was told today that West Australia has so improved that it is now better than South Australia.

HAMMOND DIVORCE

Leeds, Oct. 14.

Walter Hammond, captain of the M.C.C. cricket team now touring Australia, is respondent in a divorce petition presented by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Hammond, to be heard at the Leeds Assizes. Mrs. Hammond is the daughter of a Yorkshire manufacturer. The petition is undefended.—Reuter.

Without Bradman and Queensland. Their bowling is as good as many English county sides. Puckett, fast-medium bowler, swung the ball awkwardly into the batsmen and O'Dwyer, left-arm slow bowler, turned a foot or more.

Dazzling

But Hammond, whether playing back or advancing quickly down the wicket, always had plenty of time to make strokes. Content to wear down the bowling at first, he hit only two fours in the first hundred but later his driving, particularly to off, and square-cutting became dazzling in perfection and power, and claimed 17 fours when he was finally bowled in making a reckless stroke.

His innings was a test of endurance for a man of 43 but Hammond showed no signs of tiredness and late in the day took an excellent slip catch.

Those people in all parts of the world who are following the fortunes of the M.C.C. team so eagerly can feel confident that the team is being welded into a first rate combination by a master cricketer.—Reuter.

CHESS

The following games in the seventh round of the Kowloon Chess Club's Ladder Tournament are to be played off at the Peninsula Hotel this evening:

F. A. Gutierrez v. L. M. Rodriguez; J. P. de Carvalho v. A. P. Ricci-Pereira; R. C. Gardner v. F. A. Fisher; R. C. Danenberg v. R. C. Tavares; L. A. da Costa v. Col. H. M. Whitcombe; H. Balderand v. C. M. Sequeira; H. Knight v. J. Reynaud.

45 COMMANDO WITHDRAWS

The Junior team of 45 Commando has withdrawn from the Hongkong Football League.

SPORTS GOSSIP

At Chatham Road on Saturday 42 Commando beat 3 Commando Brigade H.Q. by six goals to three in the Second Division of the Hong Kong Football League.

A meeting of the Hong Kong Football Referees' Association will be held at the Gloucester Hotel, 6th Floor, at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow. Mr. "Joek" McKelvie, Vice-President of H.K. Football Association has kindly consented to give a talk at the meeting. Referees and others interested are invited to attend.

Hamburg, Oct. 14. A British Combined services team defeated a Danish Army eleven by 5-0 in an association football game here yesterday. The halftime score was 3-0. The scorers were Duggan (3) and Bailey (2).—Associated Press.

SOCCER STRIKE?

London, Oct. 13.

The latest developments in the threatened strike of English Football League professionals is that the Football League Management Committee has prepared the statement asked for by the Ministry of Labour, who requested the Committee's comments on the demands of the Players' Union.

This was drafted at a meeting of the Committee here today and will be presented to the Ministry tomorrow. A move by the Ministry to settle the issue is likely when the statement is received. The 21 days' notice the Players' Union gave for the Ministry of Labour to arbitrate expires on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Cards Beat Redsox 4-1

St. Louis, Oct. 14.

Harry Brecheen recovered from a shaky start to square the World Series at three games apiece with a 4 to 1 St. Louis victory over the Boston Redsox that assured the 35,000 fans of a seventh game here Tuesday.

A three-run outburst in the third inning knocked Mickey Harris from the box and sewed up the verdict for the National League champions who had to win or lose the series.

Not until the seventh inning did Rudy York score for the Sox on Brecheen who had a rough time in the first two innings when Boston, picked up four of their seven hits.

Brecheen struck out six and walked only two in earning his second straight series victory. The third inning uprising started innocently with a single to left field by catcher Rice. Brecheen forced Rice at second on a sacrifice bunt. Schoendienst doubled out Terry Moore's way, Brecheen easily scoring. Miller singled scoring Schoendienst and Whitely. Kurovski singled to left. Harris was driven from the mound when he was injured.

Slaughter singled sharply through the box sending Musil in with the third tally. Hughson relieved Harris on the Sox mound and not until the eighth did the Redbirds again score on a combination walk to Slaughter and a double by Marty Marion down the right-field foul line.

Score: Boston 1 7 0
St. Louis 4 8 0
Harris, Hughson and Partee; Brecheen and Rice.—Associated Press.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 megacycles.

H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.35 p.m.—Harry Hayes and His Band and George Shearing (Piano).
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.15 p.m.—Student Songs.
1.30 p.m.—With Weber.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—An Hour of Variety with Glenn Miller and His Orchestra.
7.30 p.m.—The Melody Lingers On.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
8.15 p.m.—The Melody Lingers On.
8.30 p.m.—Times of Not-So-Love, etc.
8.50 p.m.—Vocal Duets: Anne Ziebler and Webster Booth.
9.00 p.m.—London Transcription: Benno's "They Used to Tell the Tale" No. 4.
9.15 p.m.—Mitsch, Elman and His Violin.
9.25 p.m.—Borzhom: Concerto No. 3 in D Major, Op. 37.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.05 p.m.—Piano Duets: Morison and Kaye.
10.15 p.m.—London Relay: A Talk—"Tada and Fivens."
10.30 p.m.—London Relay: "ITMA."
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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